## FOREIGN NEWS. Ten Days Later!



The bark Emily Banning arrived here on Tuesday evening, having had a passage of 21 days from San Francisco, bringing daily papers to the 20th of September, and the New York newspaper mail of Ang. 23. She was followed on Thursday by the Daniel Marcy with dates to the 24th.

The following is a summary of the news by her : From Grant's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 13. -Picket and artillery firing has been kept up briskly since Saturday, and five or six of our men have been brought into the hospital, the majority of them badly wounded. Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision. Grant is still perfecting his lines on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line alowly to the west of the road.

Washington, Sept. 16.—A letter received in this city to-day from an officer of Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday, says: "Everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we are here we are weakening the enemy more or less. Their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions. The 11th Florida, which entered the service 1,150 strong, has been reduced, deserters

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The Herald's correspondent in front of Petersburg, with the Ninth Corps, writing on the 18th, says that deserters continue to report great dissatisfaction among the rebel soldiers.

A new regulation has been established that if a rebel soldier advances beyond his post without his musket, he is to be fired on by his comrades; if he comes forward with his piece, of course he is likely to be fired ou by our pickets.

New York, Sept. 16 .- The World's special from Grant's headquarters, the 15th, says there is every reason to believe that the rebels have in contemplation, and are already preparing for the evacuation of Petersburg—retiring their army within the defenses of Richmond. This may account for the protracted quiet in our front since their failure to regain possession of a portion of the Weldon Railroad, captured us. There has been considerable firing along the line to-day, but without results of any moment on

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 15th says: Yesterday morning General Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works; and in the city of Petersburg it literally rained shot and shell on them for two hours. This was in retaliation for the rebel firing on our pickets at all hours. All accounts of an impending battle on the Weldon Railroad are mere speculations based on the remote probabilities. Whether Lee removed his headquarters to Reams's Station, as reported by deserters, to oversee the management or not, he does not seem disposed to bring

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- The World's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 17th gives the follow-ing account of the rebel capture of our cattle: "To the rear of a portion of our line, picketed by the First District of Columbia cavalry, there was a large field in which there were about 3,000 head of very fine beeves. As the enemy had been constantly running scouts thereabouts, they had probably learned the fact, and resolved to possess themselves of our treasure. Accordingly, daylight yesterday morning revealed them approaching close in the front of the First District of Columbia regiment, in two strong lines of battle; the first, comprising the troops of Wm. H. Lee; the second being the Hampton Legion, and the aggregate number of men roaching probably 5,000. Quickly breeking in front of our pickets the enemy turned by the right and left, moved around the cattle and drove off the entire herd, likewise many horses belonging to our men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Commercial's special says reports from City Point state that the third division of the Fifth Corps interrupted the raiding party across the head of the Blackwater, and recaptured most of the cattle taken on Tuesday. They also have taken seven hundred prisoners. The rebels were shooting the animals that gave out. Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that fresh troops are arriving rapidly. The situation is all that could be

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 20 .-News of the victory in the Shenandoah Valley was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of a hundred shotted guns will be fired to-morrow at daylight, in honor of the event. Deserters say the rebels are receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from which accomplished the feat, and they took two hundred and fifty prisoners, with 2,500 head of cattle, trains, guns, etc. SEPT. 21st .- The guns along our entire line opened this morning at daylight, and kept up a roar for half an hour. Since that time

occasional shots were heard at various points. From Atlanta.

Louisville, Sept. 13 .- The Journal's special correspondent, writing from Atlanta, the 10th, gives the congratulatory order from Gen. Sherman, recounting his victories, and an agreement between Gen. Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country around it enclosed by a circle of two miles radius, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points north and south. In relation to Sherman's order removing the inhabitants of Atlanta, Hood, in a letter to Gen. Sherman on this point, says : " Permit me to say the measure you propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all the acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave

people."
Hood's letter to James M. Calhoun, the Mayor of Atlanta, says: "I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander." The letter from Sherman to Hood is not obtainable, but the following items taken from the notice issued by the Mayor, by command of Gen. Sherman, will give some idea thereof: " Citizens are requested to leave Atlanta and proceed south or north. The government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their movable property, and trans-portation will be furnished for all movables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters; other male negroes will be put in Government employ, and the women and children sent outside the lines." Sherman's Order No. 4, states that Atlanta being

occupied exclusively for warlike purposes, it will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States, and such civilians and employes as may be detained by the proper Departments of the Government, and concludes, "At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, etc., furnished by Government; and at no price [?] whatever will traders or suttlers be allowed to settle within the limits of the fortified places. If they do manage to come in in spite of this notice, the quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens who thus place their individus! interests above that of the United States, into the bands of some Provost-Marshal to be put to labor on the forts, or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in service. The same general principles apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga." The Richmond Sentinel has an article on Sher-

opulation of Atlanta, calling it an event

unparalleled in the American war, and without exam-

ple in modern times. It calls Sherman chief among the savages, captain of pirates, leader among bighwaymen, prince among scoundrels and brutes, and the foremost villain of the world. "Sherman," it says, " has given the war a new feature. Stern as it has been, it is henceforth to be sterner; and horrible as it has been, henceforth it will be more horrible. The people are ready; if the President wants us, let him call for us; no matter about age. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strive to fight better for halting age, peaceful innocence, and to die in defence of home, rather than be driven out in hordes to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take his arms, sooner than endure such outrages as at Atlanta."

The Battle in the Shenandoah Valley. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- The following is an official dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan, detailing some particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill : " I cannot, as yet, give any definite account of the loss, which is light. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy and doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. Rickett's division of the Sixth Corps swung in and joined Crooks, and Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, which was followed by the whole line, attacking beautifully. We carried the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night up to this point, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. I have stopped here to rest my men and issue rations. If Gen. Torbett has pushed down Suray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed as this in the Valley. Their soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot, at present, give any estimate of prisoners, and have pushed on regardless of everything. The number

of pieces of artillery captured is 16. The news from Sheridan's army yesterday created a wild evcitement throughout the city. The capture of Fisher's Hill, that great stronghold and key to the upper end of the Shenandoab Valley, and the addition of sixteen cannons, with several thousand prisoners, to the trophies already won by the victorious army of Sheridan, are regarded here as conclusive evidence of the destruction of the rebel army in the valley and the opening of the whole route to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about a speedy evacuation of Richmond, or the capture of the rebel capital and Lee's whole army.

When last heard from, Early's army was flying down the valley panic-stricken. Sheridan was in hot pursuit near Woodstock. New York, Sept. 24 .- The Herald gives a list of

the rebel officers captured by Sheridan at Opequan Creek, viz : Two Colonels, seven Lieutenant Colonels, one Major, nineteen Captains and seventy-five The following list of rebel Generals killed and

wounded is correct : Generals Rhodes, Raines, Gordon, Leroy, Goodwin, Bradley, Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee. [For the hundredth time, at least. Eps. ALTA.] From all that can be learned, the number of prisoners approximates 5,000.

From Mobile. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent of the 4th says: Everything is quiet here, with the probability of an immediate military movement upon Mobile. The sunken rebel iron-clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog River Bar; but the Winnebago, a double turreted monitor, has found a passage through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile, and can drop 11 and 15 inch shells into the city at will. The Metacomet, Sebago and Kennebec have also reached the same place, and are in line of battle ready to shell the city at the signal from Farragut.

Mobile is entirely at our mercy.

The distance of the war vessels mentioned above from Mobile is about 31 miles. Their largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but don't make the slightest hostile demonstrations. They seem to have had enough of Farragut and his fleet in the recent combat. The rebel war vessels referred to are the rams Alabama, National and Tuscaloosa, the gunboat Morgan, and one other ram, the name of which is not known. They remain above the city, in the mouth of the Alabama river, just out of the range of the gunboats. The J. P. Jackson has succeeded in capturing the largest one of the three launches that have been hovering around the Mississippi Sound of late, with the object of attacking Setona. The launch had on board a howitzer, and other articles of a warlike character.

As stated in a late Mobile paper, Granger's troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places, and even if Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile, and attack our position, with the assistance of the guuboats, the enemy could easily be kept at bay. The rebel Gen. Page has been brought to Fort

Morgan, where he is to be tried on a charge of destroying the munitions of war in that fort after surrender. The offence is punishable with death. A large quantity of secret ordnance stores have been discovered by our expeditionary parties. Rebel dispatches dated Mobile, the 14th, say: "There is nothing new. Seven Yankee vessels lie

quietly below the obstructions."

From Charleston.

New York, Sept. 17.—Hilton Head news has been received to the 18th. No active military operations of importance are reported. Six hundred rebel officers, recently consigned to General Foster, had been placed in a prisoners' camp, constructed on Morris Island, under fire of the rebel batteries, and the commander at Charleston is notified of the fact. As regards rations, these officers are to fare precisely as Union officers under fire at Charleston.

New York, Sept. 13 .- The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington says : Col. Daua, of the 143d Pennsylvania, who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parties who had been out to Sumter, that it was rapidly settling, and in a very short time, it was believed, the water would enter the lower tier of embrasures. The fact is well known to our engineers that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

From Mississippi. CAIRO, Sept. 19 .- The latest dates from New Orleans state that the news from Atlanta had produced great despondency among the rebels, and corresponding joy among the loyal people. Hood's army is reported, through loyal sources, to be greatly demoralized. All the trans-Mississippi rebel army, with the exception of Buckner's brigade, moved up towards White River. Buckner confronts the remnants of our army at Morganza, whose destination is contra-

A Characteristic Letter from Sherman. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- The following is the reply of Sherman to Hood on the charge of cruelty : GENERAL-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at hands of Ball and Crew (?) consenting to the arrangements I proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I euclose you a copy of my order, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of war for the parallel as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty not precedented. General Johnston wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down. I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted, nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent events, modern examples, are so handy. You, yourself, burned the dwelling houses along your parapet. I have seen to-day fifty houses you rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men, and you defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon shot and many musket shot from our line of entrenchment, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Johnson did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty; I merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence. could enumerate hundreds of others, and I challenge any fair man to judge which of us has a heart of pity for the families of a brave people. I say it is a kindness to the families of Atlanta to remove them now and at once from scenes to which women and children should not be exposed. A brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarities of war's dark history. In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, plunged the nation into civil war; a dark, cruel war-who dared and badgered us to battle; insulted our flag; seized our arsenals and forts that were left in honorable cus-

tody; seized and made prisoners of war their very

guardians, sent to protect your people against the Indians and negroes, long before any overt act was committed against you by Lincoln's Government.
You tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louis. isna; sent privateers to plunder unarmed ships; ex-pelled Union families by thousands; burned their houses, and declared by Act of Congress the confisca-tion of all debts due Northern men for goods. You may talk this to marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deel in such hypo-critical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and families, and a brave people at our back. or remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

W. T. SHERMAN. (Signed,)

From Texas. CHICAGO, Sept. 19 .- Advices from the Rio Grande farnish information of a fight at Brownsville in which the French, Rebels, Mexicans and Federals were engaged. The facts appear to be as follows: On the morning of the 6th, a French force of five thousand moved out of Bagdad and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande for the purpose of attacking Matamoras. The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White Ranch, where they met Cortinas with a Mexican force prepared to contest their advance. An artillery duel ensued, resulting in the French retiring in confusion, closely fol-lowed for three miles, when coming to the chaparral they made a stand, where Cortinus again opened on them with shot and shell. While engaged at this point the rebel commander at Brownsville, Colonel Ford, came down the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas, promptly espoused their cause and opened on the Mexican rear. On this the French army charged on the Mexicans, but were driven back in disorder to the cover of the chaparral. About this time the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to the scene of action Immediately on arrival, they pitched into Ford (rebel,) driving him five miles, capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms. In the meantime, Cortinas succeeded in putting the imperialists to flight and drove them to Boca del Rio. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ord-nance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White Ranch, and crossed five hundred men into Texas. where they lay on their arms during the night by the side of the American troops. No sooner had Cortinas crossed the river than he lowered his flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which were greeted enthusiastically by the Mexican soldiers as well as Americans. On the 9th, Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinus immediately dispatched a courier to Matamoras with an order for the forces there to prepare to move immediately. Early the next morning, 8,000 Mexicans moved up the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and came down on the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas. The struggle resulted in the defeat of the rebels (Americans,) who were driven from the town, Cortinas taking possession. The rebel retreat was so hasty that they left their flags flying from several public buildings. The Stars and Stripes were noisted amid enthusiastic cheering.

The New Orleans Picayune's account of the affair at Brownsville, is as follows: " Reliable in formation from the Rio Grande states that Cortinas crossed the river with his whole force of three thousand men, with sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford. He hoisted the United States flag, and offered his services to the United States com mander at Brazos Santiago. When Cortinas levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoras, Colonel Fisher, late in the Mexican service, and now in the Confederate army, attempted to interpose between them and Cortinus, and proposed to the French commander to unite in expelling Cortinas. He not desiring to unite his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, declined. Fisher, not contented, visited Cortinus and left a message that if any attempt was made to levy a forced loan on the French or Confederate citizens, the Confederate forces would do as General Dana did some time ago, cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety. Cortinas roused by this, determined to take the initiative, and accordingly left quickly during the night, leaving a small force in Matamoras, and went to a point below, where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched to Brownsville, driving out the force of Col. Ford, composed of cavalry without artillery. Cortinas then hoisted the United States flag, declared as he was born on the American side of the river, that he was a cirizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos Santiago of his proceedings, and offered through him, to his Government his own services, and those of his army. It seems that a small French force at the mouth of the river was so alarmed at the advance of Cortinas down the river that they took to their ships, but re-turned when they found Brownsville was the object

Dates from New Orleans of the 13th say there is much dispute over the Mexican news concerning the exploits of Cortinas, which are not generally believed; but some who should know assert that the whole is true. Cortinas is said to be still at Fort Brown, with nineteen guns bearing on Matamoras. Colonel Ford's rebel cavalry is encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French had moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The Draft.

Washington, Sept. 14 .- Grant telegraphs this morning in respect to the draft as follows : " CITY POINT, Sept. 13 .- We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect on the enemy than victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a strong party in the North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters, come into our lines daily who tell us the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the sheading of blood to an immense degree.

The following telegram has been received from Sherman on the same subject : " ATLANTA, Sept. 18 .- I am glad to hear that the draft will be enforced-first, because we need men ; secondly, because they come as privates to fill up the old tired regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should, in time of trouble and

danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. SHERMAN." The draft has been ordered to be commenced in all the States on Monday, September 19th, and will go on until completed.

Political.

Boston, Sept. 22 -A letter from Fremont, withdrawing as a candidate for the Presidency, was published to-day. He says the Union Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies utter separation or reëstablishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is separation. McClellan's letter of acceptance is reëstablishment with slavery. The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the reëstablishment of the Union without slavery. However hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these issues of the liberal party no one can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents on withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of a Democratic candidate. Fremont thinks Lincoln's administration has been, politically, military, and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret

for the country. In concluding, he says: "The united Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result, at least, is doubtful."

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Miscellaneous.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Special dispatches contain a report that Minister Adams will soon return and resign his mission to England, to be succeeded by ex-Secretary Chase.

The Herald's Washington special says H. J. Raymond is to be Minister to France. Washington, Sept. 19.—Ex-Secretary Chase will take the place of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, as Minister to England.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Bulletin's special from Baltimore says Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front. NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- The Tribune's special dis-

patch says information deemed trustworthy has been received to the effect that General Fremont has placed a letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public in proper time, and

The English blockade runners Elsie and Advance, recently captured, together with their cargoes, are worth probably half a million dollars.

The Richmond Examiner of September 9th, says: "The hopes built on the terrible things Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications seem, we regret to say, fast falling into nothing." The Augusta Constitutionalist says : "The fall of

Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is done and down it must go, however unpalatable." The Charleston Mercury says: " All foreigners resident in Savannah who will not organize for the defense of the city by August 30th will be sent to

Macon, Sept. 10 .- Hood received a flag of truce from Sherman yesterday, in which he states that he has ordered Atlanta to be cleared of all white inhabitants-those taking the oath to be sent North; those refusing, to be sent South. An armistice of ten days was proposed by Gen. Sherman to carry out the order. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, and Alfred Jones for Lieut. Governor, by acclamation, by the Democratic Convention.

Boston, Sept. 15 .- The Republican Convention met here to-day, nearly 160 delegates being present. Gov. Andrew and the rest of the State ticket was re-

nominated by acclamation. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Capt. Sloan, of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, who left Libby Prison September 12th, informs the Washington correspondent of the Times that there are 280 of our officers imprisoned in Richmond, and the men are all at Belle Island. Since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad the Danville Railroad is the only outlet. The rebels dare not transport prisoners South. The sentiment of our captured men was that they would rather endure sufferings as prisoners than that the rebels should fill up their ranks with 35,000 or 40,000 fresh men by their exchange, and these men understand that this is the only source of strengthening the rebel

New York, Sept. 16.—Abraham Wakeman, Post-master of this city, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port, vice Rufus Andrew.

The champion billiard match between Kavanaugh and Tieman was easily won by Kavanaugh by 57 points in a game of 1,500. The publication of the New Nation has been stop-

ped by an injunction issued by Judge Satherland. Its leader to-day announces its abandonment of Fre-BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 17 .- Gen. Grant arrived

last night on a visit to his family, and left for Philadelphia this morning. A rumor is in circulation that Admiral Farragut's

flag-ship, the Hartford, has been blown up by an accident, while on the way to this city. The report comes from the Navy Yard, where it is believed. Washington, Sept. 21 .- Information received by Government up to noon to-day, makes it certain that

Sheridan has secured 5,000 prisoners. Every hour men are being sent to the rear. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- The Army and Navy Journal says: "It is known that the Lieu:enant-General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumer, or from conjecture,

founded on speculation upon his movements. Whatever momentary dash of despondency may have crossed him once, has gone." New York, Sept. 24.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued an order withdrawing the militia from

Hood's army. POSTAL REPORMS .- A Washington letter writer says that several new and important reforms are being introduced into our National Postal system.

" Among the most important of these is the new Money Order system, which has been in process of preparation in the Department for some time past. It is thought it will be fully matured and in operation by the first of October. The necessary blank forms, books, instructions, etc., are now being rapidly prepared. Mr. Chas. F. Macdonald, an old and experienced attaché of the department, is placed in charge of the work, and a force of seven clerks detailed to assist him.

Arrangements are also being perfected for the distribution of the mails while in transitu, similar to the system so long pursued in Great Britain, France and other countries. It has been a matter of surprise to business men why the system of distributing mails for way points, and of sorting through letters while en route, so as to faciliate their early and certain delivery, has not been adopted sooner. Travelling Post Offices have constituted an important branch of the postal arrangements of England ever since their railroad system was completed, and even before that period. It has been found to work well, and there is no reason why it should not operate to equal advantage in this country."

## European.

NEW YORK, September 15 .- The London Daily News has an editorial on the American peace news, and contends that the North cannot submit to the terms on which Jeff Davis is prepared to treat for peace, and argues that unless the Southern terms are lowered there can be nothing but war.

It is rumored that active negotiations are going on in Paris and Turin relative to the evacuation of Rome. Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- The Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th, and from Queenstown to the 11th, has arrived.

The agent of Lloyds gives a report that a large and swift steamer had arrived at Bremerhaven and hoisted the Confederate flag. She carries three hundred men, and is pierced for forty guns. She is said to

be commanded by Semmes. The London Gazette announced the Queen's order that no war ships of either North American beligerents shall in the future be allowed to enter or remain (in British ports) for the purpose of being dismantled

The Vienna journals admit that difficulties have arisen in the negotiation with Denmark, and say that France, England and Russia are acting in concert with the sole object of saving Denmark and of effecting the reunion of the Duchies.

The official Prussian Gazette says that the Prussians had reimbursed the Jutlanders for the contribu-

The following is Earl Russell's letter to Edward DENTALIMPORTING HOUSE. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE Bate concerning the Georgia: "I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 27th ult., that her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the case of the Georgia must go before the Prize Court in the United States. and that you must be prepared to defend your inter-HAMNOND."

India .- Sir C. Wood made his annual statement in reference to the revenue and expenditure of India. At the close of the year for 1868, instead of a deficit, the amount showed a surples of £1,800,000, and for the year ending April last a surplus of £257,000, whilst a surplus of £328,000 was looked forward for the present year.

PERU. - Panama dates of the 5th have been received. Peru summarily rejected the propositions of Senor Pachesch for a basis whereby hostilities may be avoided. She prefers war to a dishonorable settlement.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, CROP of 1864. NOW COMING IN. For Sale by C. BREWER & CO.

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SIX THOROUGH-BRED MERINO RAMS, from 4 to 6 years old; and FOUR SOUTH DOWNS, clean, sound, and in good condition. Price, taking the lot, \$100.

Apply to Apply to R. MOFFITT, Kahuku Point.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS AND OILS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, HERBS AND EXTRACTS, BREWER'S & SODA STOCK, CORKS, a large variety:

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GUM ELASTIC STOCKINGS, MARBLE DUST,

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MAPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. FEW OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDI-A tion maps on hand. No tourist should be without one PRICE \$1.50. For sale by.

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BY J. H. COLE.

General Sale. Ou MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M. FURNITURE, SHOES and GAITERS, CIDER, BOOKS, &c.

The Large and Important Sale of

Choice, Valuable & Desirable Goods, His Late Majesty By order of His Ex. JOHN O. DOMINIS, administrator of said Estate, will take place at the NEW STORE in Messrs. J. ROBINSON & Co's BUILD-ING, on Nutanu street, one door below King,

On Friday, Nov. 4th At 10 O'Clock, A. M. Consisting partly of
Furniture, Fewling Pieces, Pietele, Felle, &c.
--A: 30--

l English Phaeton Carriage Two Pair Carriage Horses, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLE Catalogues will be issued prior to the day of sale,

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Expect to Arrive

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Capt. J. G. KLENKE, The Following Assortment of Desirable English, German and

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In part consisting of DRY GOODS

BLACK, GREEN, BROWN AND BLUE plain Coburgs and Orleans, Green and brown figured coburgs and orleans, Victoria lawn in pieces of 7 yards, Printed twills, Muslin de laines black and figured, Barege for veils, Cashmeros, plain and figured, Blue twilled flannel of different qualities, Black and Blue Broadcloth, 54f. Billiard Cloth. Hair Cloth, Horse Hair,

Woolen Blankets, In bales assorted, all large size, 72 luches by 90, white, bise, orange, green and scarlet.

BUNTING, Blue, White and Scarlet Clothing

A large and well assorted lot of cheap Cotton and Minot
Pantalcons, ALSO-Lipen, Half Linen and Woolen Pante, Superior all Woolen Cashmere suits for

Complete Tweed suits assorted colors, White Marsellies Vests Pilot Coats and Jackets, Pilot Pants, Oravats, Slips, Merino white and grey half hose,
White and brown cotton socks,
Linen, cloth and silk undershirts and drawers,
Merino woolen undershirts,
Hickory shirts,
White shirts, assorted qualit

WINES and BEER Good Claret in casks, And a fresh supply of the celebrated and well know Liebfraumilch!

And other Pure Hock Wines,

German ALE and PORTER in quarts & pints. Groceries rups,
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dines.
Westphalia hams,
Preserved meats and Games in ‡ boxes,
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Sausages, Green peas, (petits pols.)

Sundries Glass beads, green only Playing cards, Great Mogul, thick and heavy: Letter and foolscap paper, ruled; Rells, Havanna segars,
Wine and beer corks, Cutiery,
Window glass from 18x24 inches to 30x40 inches,
A few lady's saddles, Bridles and bits, German silver and fron tinned spurs, Fancy goods, Children's toys, India rubber toys,

ALSO ON HAND! And Received by Recent Arrivals

From San Francisco, BESIDES THEIR USUAL STOCK!

Plaid Woolen travelling shirts,
Grey flannel shirts, White shirts,
Hickory shirts, Cotton and lineo drawers,
Pieces grey flannel,
Suffolk denims,
Bleached and brown cotton,

Foolscap paper, Ink, Mirrors in gilt frames, Mirrors in black frames, Mirrors in black frames, styles. A very choice Assortment of BOOTS and SHOES! Consisting of

GENTLEMEN'S CALP BOOTS, BOY'S BOOTS, CANADA TIES, BROGANS, LADY'S and CHILDREN'S GAITERS, Also
Ploughs, Horse hoes,
Ox yokes and bows,
Shovels, Spades, Hunt's axes,
Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., &c. Also an Assortment of

REMOVAL OF

THE UNDERSIGNED
having taken the building adjoining the Drug Store of J. M.
Smith & Co., on Hotel Street, offers for sale of complete assortment of SUPERIOR FURNITURE, made from KOA, KOU, AND OTHER FIRE WOODS.

It represented to manufacture and fill Orders for Sips Boance, Is prepared to manufacture and fill Orders for Side Boards,
Centres Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Wardhouses, Soyas,
Ladies Work Tables, Boxes, and other articles in his line of
business with promptness and dispatch.

435-1y

POST-OFFICE NOTICE!

IN CONFORMITY WITH A NOTICE received at this Office from the Postmaster of San Francisco, the U. S. rate of postage from these Islands to the United States is raised from three cents to ten cents for every letter weighing not more than one half an ounce, and ten cents additional for every additional half ounce, which rate must be prepaid, and will be levied as this Office from the day following the publication of this notice.

The rates to be charged will be as follows: The rates to be charged will be as follows

Postage. Postage.
10c 5c
20c 10c adding for every additional half ounce or fi ten cents U. S. Postage and five cents Haws Ship Postage of two cents is added only D. KALAKAUA, Postmaner